THE TRIBUNE was long the only newspaper in the United States receiving special dispatches from the seal of war, or represented by Special Correspondents with ofther Prussian or French armies, and at the leading cap-THE TEIBUNE dispatches have been used, in an imperfect form, by The New York Herald, World, Times, and Bun. They were thus used yesterday by The New York

PRUSSIAN MILITARY OPERATIONS.

CAPTURE OF CLERMONT-THE PRUSSIANS RETIR-ING FROM ORLEANS-A VILLAGE PARTLY

Tours, Thursday, Sept. 29, 1870. Clermont, in the Department of Oise, about 40 miles from Paris, has been captured. Three hundred Mobiles and citizens successfully resisted the first attack of the Prussians. After the latter had been repulsed they returned with artillery and reënforcements and captured the place.

The enemy who yesterday was at Cercottes, the first station on the railway north of Orleans, appears to be retiring. It is believed that news of a serious cheek near Paris occasions their retreat.

It is reported that Pithiviers has been evacuated by the Prussians, who have withdrawn in the direction of Etampes.

At Chapelle la Reine a Prussian post was captured by the Franc-Tireurs. After the departure of the latter the Prussians returned to the place and burned some dwellings and exacted a contribution of 10,000 francs. The Franc-Tireurs also captured a convoy of munitions on the way to the Prussian forces in

The Prussian headquarters around Paris are given as follows: King William at Ferrieres, the Cra T Prince at Versailles, Saxony at Grand Trem-

the ret vay between Châlons and the German been relaid. In the other direction, tothe work is vigorously pushed.

ægraph cables leading to Rouen and the So th. re discovered in the Marne River to-day, as destroyed by the Prussians.

V EPEPITION ORGANIZING TO OPERATE AGAINST BELFORT AND LYONS.

13Y TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 29, 1870. ' se special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE at Ber-Fo telegraphs: "By the 2d October the whole corps destined to operate against Belfort and Lyons will be concentrated in upper Alsace. The recruits for all the line corps are already gathering at the different rendezvous. Those for the corps of the Guards will be enrolled from the 3d to the 10th of October. The popular appetite for conquest is increasing, but trustworthy accounts from the headquarters represent the King and Bismarck as sincerely desirous of

THE BELEAGUERED CITIES.

STILL ANOTHER UNSUCCESSFUL SORTIE FROM METZ-SOISSONS BOMBARDED-AN ARMISTICE

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 29, 1870. The Times this morning has a special dispatch giv-

ing the following intelligence: "On Tuesday last, 27th, the French made another sortie from Metz. The forces consisted of cavalry and artillery, and were protected by the guns of Forts Quelen and Bottes. The French advanced to Ar-le Queux, where the Prussians were encountered. Another severe conflict ensued, which resulted in the defeat of the French, though they carried off their wounded, dead, and all the Prussian prisoners they had captured. The village was burned by the

It is appounced that dispatch balloons will be sent up from Paris daily. Advices received at Tours today from the Capitol report successes for the besieged in various minor engagements around the city. The Mobile Gardes behave extremely well under fire. The removal of the Government from Tours is no longer talked of.

The Prussians have surrounded Soissons. Shot and shell have been exchanged since Saturday. The suburbs have been destroyed by artillery fire. A bridge has been thrown over the Aisne at that place.

An armistice has been concluded between the French and Prussians at Mézières, which will probably continue until October 7. Verdun is also besieged, but the Prussians have made no strong demonstrations against the place.

AFFAIRS AT METZ-THE FRENCH STRENGTHEN-ING THEIR POSITION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 29, 1870.

The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE before Metz says, on the 27th : "Prince Frederick Charles reports himself permanently established at the Chateau Corny, at Johannisberg (13 miles west of

Metz), and the main depot is at the same place. The condition of the troops is greatly improved, as the weather is warm and dry, and they are settled in good quarters.

"The French have completed a new redoubt between St. Quentin and Plaffeville. Additional intrenchments have also been thrown up. Besides the troops in the city. Bazaine's army is encamped in four different places. There is a large encampment on the eastern slope of St. Quentin; a second in the valley between Metz and Forts Embaradere and St. Quentin; a third at the foot of Fort St. Julien; and a fourth near the railway sheds and workshops."

FRENCH MILITARY PREPARATIONS. MEASURES FOR DEFENSE AT HAVRE-GENERAL ARMING OF THE PEOPLE—ORGANIZATION OF A CORPS BEARING THE "BLACK FLAG"

GEN. CLUSERET ARRESTED. Tours, Thursday, Sept. 29, 1870.

Advices from Havre received to-day state that the merchandise remaining in the warehouses in that port are protected by the Consuls of neutral counicies, who have hoisted their respective flags. A huge electric light revolves at night, lighting up the entire bay and the batteries around it. Enormous

chains protect the entrance of the harbor.

Another meeting of the Prefects of the Departments of La Manche, Aisne, Sarthe, Mayenne, Vendee, Maine et Loire, and of those of the old province of Brittany, was held yesterday, at which still further measures were taken for the national defense. Organization is progressing rapidly. Companies of thirty men are being received by the Government. These are permitted to choose their own officers, and will act independent of the regular forces, and if the circumstances so demand, all these companies will be united under one command. The several departments will furnish the arms and equipments necessary for this force. The men will enlist for service during the war." Other corps are organizing, including a Free Corps. The latter will carry the black flag. They have announced that they intend neither to ask nor give quarter.

The troubles at Lyons with the Red Republicans

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS s till continue, though the efforts to compromise have not been abated. Gen. Cluseret was arrested in that city yesterday, having forced his way into the town hall, at the head of a mob. The arrest was made by

AFFAIRS AT STRASBOURG.

THE GARRISON REMOVED TO RASTADT-THE BADEN TROOPS CLAIM THE VICTORY.

the National Guard, fortunately without bloodshed.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 29, 1870. The French garrison of Strasbourg have been removed to Rastadt in Baden, as prisoners of war. The Prussians have already occupied the town. The citadel and the bridge to Kehl have been restored by

At 9 o'clock the Mayor and municipal authorities of Strasbourg proceeded to Mundelsheim; at 101 the garrison laid down their arms, and at 11 o'clock the Prussians, together with the Baden troops, had occupied all the public places and buildings. The Prussian generals are to formally enter the city today. Three batteries have been established at the Place de Kleber. The Baden troops claim the credit of the capture of Strasbourg.

The Prussians are removing their heavy siege guns for operations at Paris. Some of them have been already sent forward.

> THE PROBABLE TERMS OF PEACE. CONFLICTING OPINIONS IN GERMANY.

BEELIN, Thursday, Sept. 29, 1879. Three opinions prevail in Germany in regard to the question of the terms of peace. One party agrees with Count Von Bismarck, that the war ought not to stop until Alsace and Lorraine, including the fortified city of Metz, are annexed to Germany, whence and Strasbourg be dismantled merely, and that France indemnify Germany for the costs of the war. The third party limits the territorial demand to Alsace and the narrow strip of Lorraine in the East, where the German is still the prevailing language. The Cologne Gazette favors the latter plan.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

ALLEGED SECRET UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN AND BISMARCK - THE FRENCH FAVRE CHARGED WITH VIOLATIONS OF INTERNA-TIONAL LAW.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 29, 1870. Some of the Paris papers accuse Jules Favre of having acted upon a private understanding with Count Von Bismark. The Independance Belge, referring to Count Von Bismarck's anonymous contradiction of Jules Favre's statements, says: "M. Favre must be met by statements which are signed, and signed by some one more truthful than Bismarck."

A circular has just been issued by Herr Von Thile, present Minister of Foreign Affairs of North Germany, in which he denies any infractions of international law on the part of the Prussians, as has been charged, while the French are constantly

The Würtemberg Gazette (official organ) denies the intention of the Government to enter the North German Confederation.

The Moscow Gazette savs Russia loses power be cause France is no longer a counterpoise to Prussia. who is now able to assault her neighbors with impunity. The blockade of the mouth of the river Elbe has

been renewed by the French fleet. German vessels abroad are warned of the fact. The North German Gazette says the precipitancy of

the American Government in recognizing the French Republic was doubtless due to false information supplied by its Minister at Paris. Dispatches from Wilhelmshöhe report that the Emperor Napoleon rides out daily in the environs,

and is received with every mark of respect by the inhabitants. GARIBALDI ON THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Garibaldi has addressed the following apeal to his compatriots: peal to his compatriots:

To My Friends: Yesterday I said to you, War to the end against Bonaparte; I say to-day that the French Republic must be sustained by all possible means. Invalid as I am, I have offered my services to the Provisional Government of Park, and I hope it will not be impossible for me to fulfill a duty. Yes, fellow-citzens, we ought to regard it as a sacred duty to succor our French brothers.

Our mission will not certainly consist in fighting our

German brothers who, in the bands of Providence, have destroyed in the bad the germ of the tyranay which weighed on the world; but we shall go to sustain the only system which can assure the peace and prosperity

f nations.

I repeat, sustain by all possible ways the French Re-nublic, which, rendered wise by the lessons of the past, still always be one of the best columns of human regener-GARIBALDI. Caprera, Sept. 7, 1870.

LOCAL WAR NEWS.

The German Patriotic Aid Society of the enth Ward has collected \$1,576 60.

A German ten-pin party at the Terrace Gar-en has collected \$107 for the Patriotic Fund. The concert for the benefit of the German

riotic Fund, given at the National Assembly Rooms Sunday last, neited \$929. The North German Consul-General at this

port has forwarded a bar of silver, worth \$3,123.76, to the Sanitary Commission at Berlin. It was received from the Germans of Nevada. The French Patriotic Executive Committee

of this city has sent \$30,000, gold, to aid Frenen wounded soldiers. The receipts of the French Committee for Na-tional Defense are \$322-90. The report of Mr. Emil Sauer, Treasurer of serman Patriotic Aid Society of this city, shows that abscriptions to that Society amount to \$159,849-33, of h sum \$90,009-22 has been subscribed in this city and

The French Patriotic Executive Committee The French Patriotic Executive Committee met last evening, Mr. A. P. Gerdy presiding, and gave \$1,300 to Mr. A. Vatable, jr., Treasurer. A communication from Miss O. Bonsson was read stating that her collections of articles for the French wounded soldiers were numerous, and that the principal Express Companies and the Harlem Railroad Company were forwarding articles addressed to her free of charge.

Contributions for the German Patriotic La-Contributions for the German Patriotic Laddies' Fair, to be held at Brooklyn in November, are received by Mrs. Thomas Achells, No. 275 Henry-st.; F. A. Dreyer, No. 121 Hoyt-st.; Mrs. Emil Magnus, No. 136 Amity-st.; Mrs. H. Strybing, Washington-ave.; Mrs. & Amity-st.; Mrs. No. 424 Henry-st.; Mrs. Chr. Grieve, No. 444 Henry-st.; Mrs. Ad. Schmidt, No. 165 Wegt Balific-st. (Mrs. Dr. Caemmerer, No. 150 West Balific-st. Contributions for the German Patriotic Ladies' Fair in this city are received at Hoboken by Mrs. George Kunoth, No. 300 Washington-st.; Mrs. Chas. Vollman, Park Hotel; Mrs. L. J. Stiastny, No. 158 Hudson-st.

THE LOSS OF THE ALEXANDER PETION

HER REMARKABLE HISTORY.

The foundering of the steamer Alexander Petion 100 miles east-north-east of the Island of Abaco, an island of the Bahama group, has given rise to the following interesting history of the vessel's career. The Alexander Petion was a very fine screw propeller, and was one of four built for the Southern trade. At the breaking out of the war she was purchased by the United States Government, and named the Galatea. She was employed for some time during the war as convoy to the Pacific Mail Steamships, and saw a great deal of service, Cape Haytien being her coaling station. Her armament consisted of 12 guns, one of which was a 100-pounder. In 1865 she was sold to Geffrard, ex-Presi dent of Hayti, by whom she was used as a man-of-war, dent of Hayti, by whom she was used as a man-of-war, her name being changed to Alexander Petion. When Geffrard was deposed by Sainave she passed into the hands of the new Government, by whom she was sent to New-York for repairs. On the voyage up she became disabled, and was taken in tow by an American steamer and taken into a Southern port; the saivage claimed upon her was \$30,000. She was then brought to New-York and laid in the dock at Pler No. 45 brought to New-York and laid in the dock at Pler No. 45 East River for several months, and her repairs cost \$105,000. She left New-York under repairs cost \$105,000. She left New-York under the Haytian flag, the rebellion in Hayti mean-wide breaking out and soon after encountered two revolutionary steamers, the 22d of December and Liberté, and with the American flag flying, sunk both at Petit Goave, with the American flag flying, sunk both at Petit Goave, with the American flag flying, sunk both at Petit Goave, with the American flag flying, sunk both at Petit Goave, with the American flag flying, sunk both at Petit Goave, with the American flag flying, sunk both at Petit Goave, with the American flag flying, sunk both at Petit Goave, with the American flag flying, sunk both at Petit Goave, with the American flag flying, sunk both at Petit Goave, with the American flag flying, sunk both at Petit Goave, and and Florida off Cape Haytien in September, 1822, and was so disabled as to be compelled to run under shelter of the port. When the fort was captured by the insurgents under Saget, the Alexander Petion was rescued also. She afterward did good service under Saget's Government, and was at the taking of Port-au-Prince, which port she was subsequently sold by the Government to M. Rivero 1975, 200, 200. her name being changed to Alexander Petion. When

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1870.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

EXTENSIVE MILITRAY PREPARATIONS IN RUSSIA. LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 29, 1870. The military preparations of Russia are proceeding on a gigantic scale. There is great activity

THE SITUATION AT ROME.

everywhere.

TROUBLE BETWEEN THE CITIZENS AND MIL-ITARY - PROBABLE RECONCILIATION BE-TWEEN THE POPE AND KING VICTOR EMANUEL.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 29, 1870.

The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE at Florence telegraphs: "The Leonine City is menaced with exclusion from the plebiscitum. The Pope has dismissed his guard of honor. The Italian National Guard will accompany the King to Rome."

The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE at Rome writes on the 23d inst.: "The meeting in the Coliseum to nominate a Junta was crowded but discordant. Its cominces attempting the next morning to take posses sion of the offices of the Capitol were refused admission by the bersaglieri, under Gen. Cadorna's orders. Republicans say that the King betrays them, after being pledged to allow the Romans to choose their own form of government. All telegrams relating to this subject are stopped at Florence. Cadorna's appointees have they were taken. Another party demands that Metz | possession and power, but the popular committee insists

"Foreigners residing Rome are signing an address to the King, congratulating him on the occupation; declaring that the previous condition of the city was intolerable, themselves and their property being at the mercy of brigands and mercenaries. They welcome a strong, honest government. Cadorna has placed troops at all the gates of the convents to prevent the removal of treasures. Several newspapers have already appeared. The reconciliation of the Pope and the King is daily more probable. The priests and monks after two days' concealment thegin to reappear, professing themselves to be good Italians."

RESIGNATION OF CARDINAL ANTONELLI-A NEWS-PAPER OFFICE MOBBED.

ROME, Thursday, Sept. 29, 1870. Cardinal Capazzi has been appointed Secretary of State for the Pope, in place of Cardinal Antonelli, who has resigned.

A mob yesterday entered and plundered the printing office of the Osservatore. The Pope has addressed to the King of Italy a protest against the outrage. Cardinal Pericoli has gone to Florence on a secret mis sion to King Victor Emanuel, from the Pope.

RUSSIA'S DESIGNS.

DOES THE CZAR CONTEMPLATE A DESCENT ON TURKEY OR INTERVENTION ON FRANCE-IN DICATIONS OF HIS PURPOSE.

We have telegraphic information of gigantic eparations for war on the part of Russia, and it has en intimated that it is to be directed against Prussia. We give below various extracts from foreign journals caring upon this important question, and affording in formation of a late date which may aid to a comprehen sion of the developments and the formation of a correct nion on the questions involved.

AN AUSTRIAN-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE FORESHADOWED, The Vienna correspondent of The London Telegraph, evidently sharing the French proclivities of that journal, thus alludes, under date of Sept. 8, to certain indication of a future alliance between Austria and Russia for mu tual defense:

The marvelous tide of victory which, to our present seeming, is carrying the Prussian standards across the plains of Champagne to the walls of Paris, was not hy any means anticipated in all its successful entirety by Russia, when Prince Gortschakoff went ball to Count Bismarck for the protection and safety of the Prussian rear. Circumstances notoriously alter cases; and the unexpected Prussian annexation of Aleace and Lorraine, together with the imaggration of a French Republic, have made the Russian Minister of Foreigh Affairs shift his wind a little. Europe, according to the serious conviction of 8£ Petersburg, is about to witness a terrific struggle between the Red and Blue Specters. Neiture of these apparitions is at all agreeable or welcome to the Government of the Czar, and of the two the first is, perhape, the one to be most dreaded. Annexation fever is a mighty dancerous Specters. Neither of these apparitions is at all agreeable or welcome to the Government of the Czar, and of the two the first is, perhaps, the one to be most dreaded. Annexation fever is a mighty dangerous disease in emperors and king, chancelors, and such like, and can only be exorcised by sangulnary and costly remedies. Whether the fear he reasonable or not, people here and in Russia begin to entertain grave apprehensions about the future policy of Prussia. Tag are of the opinion that Count Biamarck will, if he is allowed successfully to absorb Alsace and Lorraine, proceed to give further high-handed illustrations to the patriotic queries as to what is the German Fatherland. I don't at all share these apprehensions; for Count Biamarck being victor, I am convinced that a more noble, disinterested, philanthrople, peaceable and scrupulous statesman never before distarbed the peace of Europe. For all this, Austria does uneasily look forward to a fresh onslaught, and Russia thinks it just possible that the old question of the German provinces of the Baitic new in her possession may crop up again before she has had the time to thoroughly Russianise them. In the present aspect of affairs, therefore, it has seemed good to Prince Gortslakoff to draw nearer to Austria inoving friendship. The Car and his Chancellor had many things to explain and suggest which could not be put upon paper, and, very properly avoiding the ever-to-behorribly-remembered flusace of Count Benedetti, they decided to request Count Chotek, the Austrian Ambassador at St. Petersburg, to start on, the wings of the morning to Vienna, and report to his Government the exceedingly amiable intentions and wisnes of the St. Petersburg rulers towords those of this city. Count Chotek's travels at the present juncture are easily explained according to this tovernment. There are at this moment one of two pretty little outstanding differences between Russia and Austria, which are not very portent to us in themselves, but still are very convenient to keep on han

The Manchester Guardian of Sept. 16, alluding to the crippled state of England's only European ally, says in-

crippled state of Eagland's only European ally, says incidentally of the Eastern question:

The reopening of the Eastern question which means for England the question of the advance of Russfa to a position from which she may hope to break up our Indian Empire (held even now by the most insecure of tenures) has been postponed for years by the cooperation of France and England; and the union of the Western Powers has been looked upon by all political parties as a security against the pretensions to world-wide dominion of Russia in the East and America in the West. Now, if France be struck down from her place as the leading power on the continent, can Germany replace her as a firm and serviceable friend to this country? There are some English philosophers who scorn the idea of interested aliances, and maintain that a nation ought to have no policy except that of building up its own society on the principle of steadily improving the moral and material fondition of its citizens, without regard for what other countries may be doing. But England, at least, has not the choice of thus keeping herself aloof from the rest of the world. Whatever may be her domestic policy in these islands, she has vast possessions in the East which are coveted by Russia, and great ecolonies in the West which America would not be unwilling to annex. No doubt we might get rid of all our difficulties abroad by abandoning India and the colonies; but while we insist on maintaining the interrity of the British empire, we must count who are likely to be our friends and who our enemies among foreign States. That Germany will be in many respects a valuable ally to England we firmly believe. We have hopes that her citizen army may return to their homes with a stronger love of peace, and that her Government, conscious of its strength, may in its foreign policy steadily respect the strength, may in its foreign policy steadily respect to the strength, may in its foreign policy steadily respect the strength, may in its foreign policy steadily respect to

ane Brstish troops alone may still be able to keep Russia out of Constantinople, but it is important for English statesmen to bear in miad that if France be effaced as a first-class power we shall be left to all appearance without a friend on the Continent of Europe willing to help us either in the East or in the West.

BUSSIA TO AVENCE PRANCE. The Berlin Avenir, an outspoken Republican paper printed in French at the German capital, after making an argument against the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine, says in regard to the complications likely to follow the present war:

follow the present war:

Whoever does not allow himself to be carried away by the excitement of the moment, or who is not interested in misleading the German people, must foresee that the war of 1570, will lead incetlably to war between Germany and Russia, as that of 1866 brought on that of 1870. We say inevitably, unless there is a revolution in Russia, which is unlikely. Except in that improbable event, war between Germany and Russia ought to be looked upon as certain. It all depends upon the course Germany adopts. If she annexes Alsace and Lorraine, France allied with Russia will enter into war against her.

A GERMAN-PRUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

A GERMAN-PRUSSIAN ALLIANCE. The Cologne Gazette publishes, "on good authority,", a ommunication from Berlin relative to the attitude of the neutral Powers which looks like a bid for a Russo-Prussian alliance. The writer positively denies the report that England and Russia have proposed a Congres

port that England and Russia have proposed a Congress in favor of France. It says:

Russia has no idea of interfering between the belligerents, and "the commercial policy" of England forbids her to do so. "The neutral Powers, with the single exception of Russia, has shown no good-will to Prussia in her conflict with France; but from hostile ideas to hostile acts, now that the German armies have won such great victories, is a long way." Germany, he proceeds, will reject any foreign luter-vention; "the conditions of peace will be dictated to France by the German Powers alone." "That Germany is in the position to do this is due, next to the bravery of her people, alone to Russia, which has been friendly and useful to us in the war. The Czar appreciated our position with good-will and intelligence. By his decision Denmark was led into a sensible policy toward Germany, and Austria was a prevented from recklessly following the hankerings of Count Beust. The forced neutrality of Austria must also have influenced the attitude of Italy. As for England, she placed her commercial interests in the foreground throughout the war." The writer adds that Prussia can accept no conditions of peace that will not strategically secure the south-western frontier of Germany. "The German Governments, however, might enter into a friendly understanding with Russia in regard to the peace conditions, it believe that Germany would consider the interests of Russia in the negotiations, and even advecate them, should this be desired at St. Peteraburg. But I am convinced that a Congress at which other Fowers would also be represented must, in the interests of Germany, be most decisively rejected in view of the anfavorable and unfriendly attitude of the States which have hitherto been only compelled by necessity to remain neutral."

The Ludden England of the presentation of

RUSSIA PAYING ITS REGARDS TO SAXONY. The London Post commenting on the presentation of the military Order of St. George by the Emperor of evidence of good will to Germany rather than an effor to gain the good will of Saxony. It says:

In conveying the intelligence to the King of Saxony the Emperor of Russia hopes hopes that the former will ree in this act a fresh proof of "respect and friendship." It may be that no political significance was intended by this act. But negatively, at all events, that significance is to be observed. If Russia entercainen any stray dislike to or miscivings of the marked successes of the armies of the North German Confederation, she would not be likely to confer distinctions on one of the prominent generals of those armies. When the war first broke out, the sympathies of the Russian Government were evidently with Prussia. It has been thought that the unlocked-forturn that events have taken must have shaken the views of Russia respecting the war and its results. Are we to infer from the telegram to the King of Saxony that these surmises were unfounded, and that Russia is heart and soul with Prussia ! Russia upon the Crown Prince of Saxony, thinks it an

CUBA.

THE PROVISIONS OF THE EMANCIPATION LAW TO BE EXECUTED.

HAVANA, Sept. 29. - Regent Serrano has ordered the execution of the Spanish Emancipation law in Cuba and Porto Rico. All children of slave mothers, Cuba and Porto Rico. All children of slave mothers, born henceforth, are free; all those born since 1868 are free, upon certain conditions; all slaves over 60 years of age at this date are free, and all others as soon as they arrive at 60 years of age; all slaves belonging to the state are declared free, and all who have rendered public services during the insurrection. As soon as Cuban Deputies are admitted to the Spanish Cortes, the Government will present a project of law for the complete emancipation of the sinves. Capt. Gen. De Rodas has ordered the Emancipation law to be published immediately.

Ferrer De Conto, editor of the Cronita, published in New-York, has been arrested. Alfred J. Clark has been recognized as the American Consular Agent at Remedios.

MISCELLANEOUS CABLE DISPATCHES. .... Alderman Thomas Dakin has been elected Lord Mayor of London.

.... A Convention of Homeopathic Physicians is in session at Birmingham, Eng.

... The sugar house of the Messrs. Meens Erothers, in Antwerp, was harrend

Brothers, in Antwerp, was burned yesterday, together with several adjoining buildings. ....The crew of the American ship Elizabeth Hamilton, Capt. White, which left Antwerp a few days ago for New-York, became mutinous, for some cause which has not yet transpired. The second officer was mertally wounded in attempting to subdue the mutiny. The vessel was immediately put back to that port, and, on arriving yesterday, the mutionus ringleaders were turned over to the police.

GREAT FLOOD IN VIRGINIA.

HEAVY RAIN STORM-RAILROAD TRAVEL INTER-

RUPTED-A BRIDGE CARRIED AWAY. GREENWOOD DEPOT, Va., Sept. 29 .- A terrible rain storm began early this morning and still continues with unabated violence. It is pouring down in torrents, and all modes of travel in this section down in torrents, and all modes of travel in this section, and as far as heard from in the State, have been interrupted. The Eastern bound train on the Chesapeake and Ohio Raiiroad from White Sulphor Springs this morning, was unable to proceed any further than Afton Station on account of the "wash" on the road, and fine land slides between Afton and Gordonsville. The train started on its return to Stanuton, but after passing Blue Ridge tunnel, it became unsafe to proceed further, the water on the track being nearly up to the free in the engine. The special train containing Vice-President Wiekham, Superintendent Whitcomb, Director Fisk and party, had barely passed over the Waynesboro bridge when it was swept away by the flood. The eastern bound train, containing a large number of passengers returning from Virginia Springs, is weather-bound in the mountain at the east end of Blue Ridge tunnel. No lives have been lost as far as heard from. The passengers will have been lost as far as heard from. The passengers will have been lost as far sheard from.

THE BRIDGE ACROSS THE JAMES RIVER AT LYNCHBURG DESTROYED-SEVERAL LIVES LOST.

LYNCHBURG, Sept. 29 .- The most destructive flood ever known here occurred to-night. The bridge across the James River was washed away. It is impossible to ascertain the full extent of the injury to

Of the 500 varieties of grapes now known in this country, 121 are displayed in the horticultural warerooms of the Messrs, B. K. Bliss & Sons, No. 23 Park-place rooms of the Messrs, B. K. Bliss & Sons, No. 23 Park-place and No. 29 Murray-st. Fifteen years ago there were only two variaties known in this country—the "Catawba" and "Isaselia." The exhibition at the above rooms has attracted the attention of persons interested in the culture of grapes, and large numbers have inspected the different qualities. John Dingmail of Albany had 63 varieties on exhibition; John Knox, Pittsburgh, 64; John H. Rieketts, Newburgh, 54. Messrs, Ellwanger & Barry of Rochester sent 41 varieties, but they arrived too late to compete for the prizes, which were awarded to the following:

For the late of the prizes, which were awarded to the following:
For the best and largest collection of correctly-named vasieties, four numbers each, #20—John Dingham, Albany. Second best, John Kdox, numbers each, #20—John Edge, head of the control of the

busches each, \$70—John Dingham, Albary. Second cert, John Koot, Pittaburgh.
Best sx bunches, \$3 for each variety.
The following are the names of the exhibitors and the varieties that received prizes:
Horace Eston, Boston—Allen Hybrod, Creveling, Isabella, Wilder, Adironder.
G. W. Campbell, Delaware, Ohio—Martha, Mettled, H. Adironder.
G. W. Campbell, Delaware, Ohio—Martha, Mettled, H. Cark, New-Borgh—Chinn, Henry Camell, Sewburgh—John H. Ricketts, Newburgh—Canada, Delaware, Dians, Rebests, Elsingburgh, E. H. Clark, New-borgh—Chinn, Henry Cernell, Newburgh—Johns, S. W. Underhill, Croion Point—Croton, Senaqua, L. M. Ferris & Sons, Poughkeepise—Walker, J. W. Helme, Lockpert—Selena.
Forcelgin grapes grown under glass, best three bunches:
Black Prince; R. B. Campbell of Mamaroneck, second Black Homburgh, White Grapes—L. L. Hyait, Ravitan Park, N. J., first premium,
The Judges were Messers, Charles Downing, Andrew S. Fuller, and P. T. Quinn. The exhibition will be continued to-morrow.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. ... Mr. H. P. Comstock, the discoverer of the Com-

.The trial of Litchfield, the Lime Rock Bank ... John Ferris, who has served several terms in the Massachusette State Prison for his crimes, was held in \$3,000 ball, is

assachusette State Prison fer his critors, was near in n. yesterdar, to answer a charge of forger; . The body of John Ray was found secreted in . The body of John Ray was found secreted in ....The body of John Ray was found secretary, the woods near Medway, Me., restrains, and have feel and her paramous have been arrested on supposion of being the marderers.

Andrew Thompson, who was tried and convicted a few weeks ago for the number of Mrs. Respects and the trine tribe of the secretary of the triple. of a few weeks ago for the number of Mra. Haggerty and her three iren, near Metireger, lows, has made a fall confession of the crime, mothered them with feather beds, and then taking their bodies to the three them under the ice.

"James Wilson, the murderer of Warden Wilson the Connecticut State Prison abadda for Warden Wilson.

James Wilson, the Introduct of not guilty" in the land of the Connecticut State Prison, pleaded "not guilty" in the perior Court of Hartford on Wednesday. He said he destred to experior Court of Hartford on Wednesday. He said he destred to experie on a defense, but Judge Minut assigned A. P. Hyde and D. S. Calbhie council, Kildon's gial will take place on the 5th 1993.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

THE MASSACHUSETTS CONVENTION - SPEECHES AND RESOLUTIONS.

Boston, Sept. 29 .- The Massachusetts Wo man's Suffrage Convention assembled this forene Tremont Temple, and there was quite a large attendance. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe was chosen President, and S. E. Sewell, Abby Kelly Foster, Mary E. Sargeant, the Rev. J. Freeman Clarke, Lydia Maria Child, and Frank B. Sanporn, Vice-Presidents. The Rev. Miss Augusta J. Chapin of Iowa offered prayer. Mrs. Howe briefly addressed the Convention, saying that the believers in woman suffrage were not gathered with any plan of operation before them, but were perplexed with doubts and difficulties, which she hoped free discussion by practical workers would solve. No electoral disability, she said, should prevent women from working, and she appealed to the men to give them their right, when the careful observer would see a rapid approach to healthy political Mrs. Livermore, H. B. Blackwell, Margaret Campbell, Gordon M. Fiske, and Sarah E. Wilkins, were chosen the Committee on Resolutions, who reported the

chosen the committee of political justice upon the basis of equal following:

Whereas, The establishment of political justice upon the basis of equal rights for all men and women, is more important than any considerations of party expediency; and, Whereas, The platforms of the Protection and Labor Reform parties are both a lent on the question of woman suffragevand, Whereas, The Conventions of the Republican and Democratic per tiles are about to meet for the declaration of principles and the nomination

with that they should command the appropriate that they should be more and for ward memorials on behalf of the Convention to the Conventions of the Republican and Bemocratic parties, with copies of these resolutions as a part of their plotform; also, that said Committee are instructed question every candidate upon the State tleket of every party in the few whether he will nork for the establishment of woman suffrage, and publish his reply in The Womon's Journal's also, that this Committee shall need on the 18th of October next, after the sujournment of the K publican and Democratic Conventions, to make nominations for a State of the S

H. B. Binekweii in advocating the first resolution said the believed women would be compelled to work at stary he believed women would be compelled to work at starvation prices until they were allowed the ballot.

A. B. Alcott Indorsed Wended Phillips for Governor.

Mrs. Howe said that colleges were reservoirs of artificial ignorance and if women were allowed to intrude the light she had, the Professors would be thrown into the shade, and the result would be as the blind leading the result would be as the blind

the shade, and the result would be as the blind leading the near sighted.

Stephen S. Foster announced that he would not go to the polls except with his wife as his equal upon his arm. Mrs. Livermore replied that if she was his wife he would stay away under difficulties, as she did not believe in voters neglecting their duties in a crisis. She said that the coquetting in The Woman's Journal office during the last Summer on the part of leading Republicans, Democrate, Prohibitionists, and Labor Reformers would not be believed unless the facts were stated under oath. They begged that the women would not do anything to split up their parties. A prominent Republican stopped her on the way to the Temple this morning, and entreated her to do nothing that would lead to the formation of a distinct party on the suffrage issue.

The first resolution was adopted.

The first resolution was adopted.

Mrs. Blackwell announced that meetings were to be held in every village in the State.

AFTERNOON SESSION. The afternoon session was more fully attended. The econd resolution was discussed in & minute speeches. Mr. Jenking, an aged resident of Andover, spoke from an experience of 75 years when he said all political partie were mere cheats, and were not to be trusted. The second resolution was adopted. The debate on the third was opened by Lucy Stone Blackwell, who said she interviewed Gen. Butler on the subject of Fernale Suffrage, and he promised a written opinion, which he never gave. She was determined to do all she could to defeat men who were not in favor of independence for women. The third resolution was agreed to. There was some discussion on the fourth, which was opened by Mr. Worster, who offered a substitute, adding the name of Elizabeth Trask as the candidate for Lieutenant Governor. This was opposed by Mr. Blackwell, who thought that Mr. Cinttoway, the candidate of the Labor Reformers, had a better claim. Having indorsed the Woman Suffrage movement, he objected to nominating the candidate of any party before consulting with the Republican and Democratic Conventions, as such action would avert the desired object. were mere cheats, and were not to be trusted. The

Livermore said she had a deep regard for Wendell ps, but that gentleman had warned her not to take Mrs. Livermore said she had a deep regard for Wendell Phillips, but that gentleman had warned her not to take a rash step through her preference in nominating him. She also favored prohibition, but never would that party gain the ascendency in Mossachuaetts until the woman had the ballot. She moved that Mr. Foster's substitute be tabled, which was agreed to.

Mrs. Tappen then objected to using the old political trick to gain votes, and cautioned the Convention against an eleventh hour convert like the Republican party. She objected to offering a bribe to any party to woman suffrage.

Mrs. Livermore did not consider the indorsement of Wendeil Phillips a bid to any political party. The essence of the Prohibitory party was not politics but morality. Mr. Foster considered Wendel Phillips the heavest appeinted leader of the suffrage movement, and he did not want ifim thrown overboard for Gov. Claffin, or even a plank in the Republican platform. He despised the whole scheme and would do all he could to expore it in the hail and outside. He did not care if the two parties that had already nominated Mr. Phillips did ignore the suffrage movement, Mr. Phillips did soft and the suffrage movement, Mr. Phillips did soft and the proposed to the table; for, if the Convention did not hondhate Mr. Pullips it should say nothing about him. The resolution on the table.

The Rev. Rowland Conner was opposed to the passage of the fifth resolution, for he did not want Mr. Wilson or Mr. Sumner thanked when Wendell Phillips was left out in the cold. The Rev. Mr. Bowles also opposed the resolution. Mrs. Livermore did not consider the indersement of

on. Mr. Conner offered a substitute asking Mr. Henry Mr. Conner offered a substitute asking Mr. Henry Wisson to carnestly renew his endcavors to secure woman suffrage in the District of Columbia.

Lucy Stone said it mattered not what the Convention would do, Wendell Phillips would never be thrown overboard, and he would not backslide in the movement. Sae tavored using the parties who had their machinery working in preference to waiting to construct new, and would vote for Mr. Sweetzer, the probable Democratic candidate, or any other man who would do as he agreed. Stephen S. Foster said he would not submit to such trucking.

ruckling.
Mrs. Livermore said the suffrage votes were to go Mrs. Livermore said the suffrage votes were to go where they caused the most party votes to go with them. She knew Gov. Claffin was with the movement, for he had given it his influence and his money. She said if the women had carried on this Convention alone they would not have got into this muddle.

Mr. Poster replied: "No; they would have all gone wrong unitedly."

Mr. Alcott said that Mr. Phillips, in a conversation with him today, objected to being noningted.

Mr. Alcott said that Mr. Phillips, in a conversation with him to-day, objected to being nominated. Mr. Conner withdrew bis substitute and the resolution of thanks to Henry Wilson was passed. The sixth resolution was adopted without debate. The Rev. D. W. Winslow then offered the following: Resolved, That Wesdel Phillips, having, by a fee of long devotion to the cause of Woman's Suffrage, carsed our utmost esteem; We, there-ior, nominate him the candidate for the Woman's Suffrage party for tovernor of Massacinestics.

Governor of Massaclesetts.

Some objections being made, owing to the lateness of the hour, Mr. Winslow withdrew the resolution until evening. A State Control Committee was then appointed.

EVENING SESSION. The President made an apology for the apparent con fusion in some of the debates during the afternoon, but said the men must bear their share of the blame. If the women attained the privilege of voters this year, there would be no danger of their putting forward a woman would be no danger of their putting forward a woman for the Gubernatorial chair. If Bismarek and Napoleon were dependent for their positions on the sufrages of men and women, they would be as harmless as two Irishmen at Donnybrook Fair, each urging the other to tread on the tail of his coat. The moment that peace controls the world, women will come into power. A final upturning of wrongs and grievances is in view, and man and woman will be equal co-workers for the good of the world.

Mr. Winslow's resolution coming up, he opened the Mr. Winslow's resolution coming up, he opened the debate by stating he was in favor of immediate political action by nominating Wendell Phillips. A year would be gained in the work. Of course such action would studify the action of the afternoon leeking to a conference, with the old parties. Yet he had rather trust the Convention than any Committee of Conference it might appoint. He believed in hard blows and no mineing the matters. Wendell Phillips, he said, would stand by the Woman Suffrage movement, and also by Prohibition, which he (Winslow) claimed were closely allied.

The President said that Mr. Winslow sought to make the Convention more partisan in character than had been intended.

the Convention more partisan in character than had been intended.

Mr. Winslow defended himself as a Prohibitionist, and claimed that the resolution he offered emanated from many minds besides his own in the Convention.

Mr. Blackwell arraigned Mr. Winslow for acting with the Prohibitionists in nominating Wendell Phillips and attempting to cast the second vote in his favor in the Woman's Convention.

Mr. Winslow replied that he was a member of the present Convention by a right equal to that possessed by Mr. Blackwell.

The latter continued, deprecating the nomination until The latter continued, deprecating the nomination until the sense of the two approaching Conventions was asser-tained. If a nomination was to be made, he preferred a man who was independent of any party.

Mr. Berry of Boston tools occasion to charge the Repub-licans with attempting to control the Convention in the Interest of Gov. Cladin. Mr. Wm. L. Robinson, Clerk of

interest of Gov. Cladin. Mr. Wm. L. Robinson, Clerk of the House of Representatives, defended his appearance and that of other Republicans on the ground that they were in favor of woman suffrage. He said that if Messis, Winslow and Cushing, from the Prohibitionists, and Mr. Berry, from the Labor Reformers, had used half

the energy in their own Convention that they had displayed here, woman suffrage would have had a plank in both platforms. It was too late for them new to lift up their candidate on the shoulders of the women. He denied emphatically that the women had been authoritatively asked to give their influence for Gov. Claffin. He asserted that Claffin was the most liberal reformer, without an atom of class blood in him, and it was a shame that he should be aspersed by political adventurers. His remarks were scathing in the extreme, and were warmly applauded.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

and were warmly applicated.

Stephen S. Foster charged that Mr. Robinson came to the Convention in the interest of Classin, and to retain his own office, knowing that the contest was between Classin and Phillips.

of Phillips. Mrs Howe remarked that the gentleman had evidently attempted to buily the ladies and control them in a manner that they were not accustomed to submit to at Foster, excitedly-"I will not be called a bully; no,

Mrs. Livermore said she would not charge them with

bullying. They were merely fighting their own battles over their (women's) heads. Mrs. Howe insisted on what she said.

Mrs. Livermore said Wendell Phillips was the woman man even for a higher office than that of Governor, and was worth to them five Claffins. She strongly arged his nomination, but was willing to take the next best course if she was overruled. The Rev. Gilbert Haven, D. D., acknowledged that he

should work with the Prohibitory party only in the cam-paign, but he desired to say a word in behalf of Wendell Phillips as an advocate of woman suffrage, which he would make as prominent on the stump as he did prohi-bition

bition.

Mrs. Livermore accused him of backsliding. Lucy
Stone was in favor of seeking the good offices of the
party that was numerically best disposed to forward the
movement. S. S. Foster objected to all in the hall (which was now

S. S. Foster objected to all in the hall (which was now full) taking part in the proceeding of voting. He disclaimed any intention of bullying, but claimed that he had as much right in the Convention as a woman, for be had six women to protect; and he had made up his mind to stand on no other platform until his mother, sister, wife and daughter had the right to vote.

Mr. Winslow called for the previous question, and the nominating resolution was lost 2 to 1. The Convention then adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

THE ENGLISH MISSION-THE WILKES BOOTH REWARD-REVENUE FRAUDS-KU-KLUX IN

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE ! WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 29, 1870. It is not probable that Senator Morton, the new Minis-ter to England, will be able to sail for London before the 1st or 10th of November. He went to the Mineral Springs in Michigan last night, where he will remain for a few days, when he will return to Indiana and make a few speeches, remaining there until after the election, which occurs on the 11th of October. He will then visit Wash-

The case of detective Baker and others against the cor poration of Washington, was commenced yesterday and continued to-day. This suit was brought to secure a division of the reward of \$20,000 offered by the Corporation for the apprehension of Booth and the other conspirators in the assassination of President Lincoln in April, 1805, and in it there are three plaintiffs and 39 defendants, in luding Capt. Dougherty and the soldiers who made the capture of Booth and Harold, Prentiss M. Clark, a citizen who claims to have given the information and devised the plan which resulted in the capture of Mrs. Surratt and Payne, and Messrs. A. Q. Allien and W. M. Kirby, who claim to have given the first clue to the direction taken by Booth and others. It was claimed by counsel that the Corporation had no authority to offer this reward, and consequently the bill should be dismissed, because the persons claiming this reward did nothing more than as good citizens they should have done. On the other hand it was argued that the Corporation of Washington has not interposed that plea, and that if it were correct as a proposi-tion of law it would have no application to this case under the present state of pleading, and that the only ground on which the claim of these persons can be rejected, appertaining to this branch of the case, is that the contract is against public policy. The lawmaking power of the United States having ordered payment to be made upon a like contract with the same persons, for the same service, has decided conclusively that it is not against public policy. Under this law the rewards offered by the President and Secretary of War, viz: \$75,000, have been distributed, the persons present re-

civing their respective shares. The Revenue officials are engaged in reducing the numper of assistant-assessors throughout the country onehalf. Information was to-day received at the Revenue Bureau of the arrest of ex-Collector Speer of Kansas and his deputies, John Van Horn and W. Barricklow, on the charge of conspiracy the Revenue and embezzlement of Government funds. Commissioner Delano obtained evidence some months ago which led him to suspect therefore ordered a rigid investigation to be made. The investigation closed Sept. 20, and showed the amount of Specr's defalcations to be about \$100,000. In accordance Anthony of Kansas entered a complaint against Speer, Van Horn, and Barricklow on the charges stated above and they are now in prison awaiting their trial, being anable to give \$35,000 bonds each for their appearance.

Information received to-day by private letter from a responsible source, gives a fearful account of affairs in the Fourth Alabama District. The Ku-Klux Klan ride day and night in Sumfer, Pickens, and Green Counties, whipping and murdering Union people, and affairs are growing worse daily. Guilford Coleman, a colored man of irreproachable character, was beaten to death and his body thrown into a well, for no other crime than attending a Republican convention. Kimbro Jeffries, another prominent colored man, was nominated for the Legislature from Green County, but declined running, fearful of assassination. The Republicans dare not canvass the District, lest they lose their lives. Gov. Smith does not appear to render any assistance, and still denies the perpetration of outrages in face of these well-sub-tantiated facts,

The schedule of prices for the new series of stamped envelopes will go into operation on the 1st of next month. By the terms of the contracts the Post-Office Department will be enabled to supply the best quality of stamped envelopes of the three cent class at \$33 40 per 1,000. The cheapest rate at which they have been heretofore supplied was \$34.80 per 1,000. Business cards or request to return are gratuitously printed on envelopes

where the order reaches 500 or over. IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCH I

GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

Mr. Young, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, has received a request from the American Emancipation Agency, at Leadon, for 5,650 copies of his report on the price of labor and the cost of subsistence in all parts of the United States, issued some months ago. The writer represents that there is a great demand for such information among small farmers with capital wishing to migrate to this country.

Written statements of Little Raven and Yellow Bear, chiefs of the Arranaboes, have been received here come.

Written statements of Little layers and Pelow Bear, chiefs of the Arrapahoes, laye been received here, complaining that the stipulations of their treaty with the United States Government have not been carried out, and asking for a change of agency, and for the seed and farming usensits which had been promised them. The statements were made by them to Gen. Pope.

THE MUNICIPAL TROUBLES IN RICHMOND RE-VIVED.

RICHMOND, Sept. 29 .- The Municipal Office troubles here have commenced again. The Chief of Police was arrested to-day on the complaint of William B. Davidson, who claims to be the City Collector, under the Enabling act and the late judicial decisions, and the Chief, in turn, had Mr. Davidson arrested for perjury in swearing that he feared molestation. Davidson was lately ejected from the Municipal Office, by order of the City Council, by the Chief of Police.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

A National Bank, under the Gold Note law, is stablished in San Francisco, with a capital of \$1,000,000. Peter Donohoe and James Philan, the principal stockholiers and depositors of the California Building and Loan Society, have decided to allow the business of the financiarios to centime for another year.

... Yesterday was the third day of the Wisconsin crace rate at Milwankee. The attendance was large. There were serviced rates confined to Wisconsin borness. The equestrain premium was taken by Miss Emma Dupoy of East Troy. The Hon. Horsito Seymour delivered an address.

delivered an address.

The disputed question of the water boundary in Tangier Sound, Chesajenke Bay, between Maryland and Virginia, has in Tangier Sound, Chesajenke Bay, between Maryland and Virginia, bas caused as renewal of the opier war. On Tuesday, two tags belonging to the Virginia: "Onster Navy," each carrying a cannon, and with crees of the une each anneal with rides and errolyers, made a raid on the opster years to bounging in Maryland ports which were at work on the sound. The Virginians succeeded in capturing 10 vessels, which were taken to Dramanoudtown, Va., and the opsteronen lodged to juil.

PERSONALITIES-BY TELEGRAPH. Capt. Cleves of the bark Herbert, from Liver-bed at Calveston, Texas, on Wednesday, of reliew fever. This was a case of the disease at that city this season.

. Free ident Grant and wife and Mr. Felt of Chirolet Hasterly sestents for New York, after a visit to Farmington
ere Miss Kellie Grant and Miss Felt are to attent school. Quite a
old of people assembled at the depot, and cheered the President as the
in mored away.

.Edgar J. Welles, formerly Chief Clerk of the ary Department, a son of the Hon, Gideon Welles, ex-Secretary of the ary, and Allee Brainard Colt, daughter of Charles R. Brainard, easy, ere married in Harden's yesterlar, at the residence of the brides father, the Roy. Mr. Milles of St. John's Church. A brilliant reception was yen in the evening at the residence of the bride's father.